





# Daily Constitution

PRINTED FOR COUNTY ADVERTISERS  
By J. M. A. HENNING, at the Office of the  
Printer, No. 100 N. Main St.,  
City of Atlanta, Ga.

No. Largest Circulation, City, County and  
State—Daily Constitution.

General Advertising Agency:  
J. M. A. HENNING, H. H. PARKS

ATLANTA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1875.

Let's see. Is it time for Ulysses  
Grant to get his first tooth?

The Chicago Times remarks that every  
third glass of water in the city is  
now a presidential candidate.

The Brooklyn Argus states that John G.  
Schumaker intends to resign his seat in  
congress and return to Europe.

Gen. Tom Turner owns a yacht, and in  
the summer time cruises along the northern  
coast of the country with his wife and  
family.

This trade in molasses is rapidly being  
diverted from New York and other north-  
ern ports, and concentrating at Philadel-  
phia and Baltimore. The Quaker City gains  
fastest.

Eight thousand majority for an ultra-  
mon tax candidate in a district of the  
city, would seem to indicate that the  
elements of opposition to the stamping out  
policy are still of some consequence.

Hayti is on the European market for a  
loan of \$10,000,000. The money thus to be  
secured is to be used in developing the in-  
ternal resources of the country and in es-  
tablishing a monthly line of steamers between  
Hayti and New York, under the Haytian  
flag.

Sir Moses Montefiore, the eminent  
English philanthropist, who is over ninety  
years of age, has arrived in Jerusalem to  
inspect the condition of the poor Jews  
of that city, and to do anything that can  
be done to raise them from the condition of  
permanent pauperism in which they are  
sunk.

A calculation has been made of the  
number of persons the great cathedral of  
the European continent will hold. St. Pe-  
ter's at Rome, holds 54,000 people; the Mi-  
chan cathedral holds 37,000; St. Paul's, at  
Rome, holds 25,000; St. Sophia, at Con-  
stantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame, at Paris, holds  
21,000; the cathedral at Vienna holds 19,000  
and St. Mark's at Venice, holds 7,000.

In Cape Colony about eight hundred  
miles of railway are about to be constructed  
at a cost of four or five millions sterling;  
and in New Zealand there are five hundred  
miles of railway in construction, and three  
hundred and sixty more authorized. India  
has already fifty-eight hundred and seventy  
miles of railway open, and nearly nineteen  
hundred and twenty-seven miles remain to  
be completed.

Russia is not going to appear at the Pan-  
American exhibition at Philadelphia. The  
government of the czar plainly declares to  
Minister Jewell the inability of their country  
to take part in an international exhibition so  
soon after that at Vienna, which had ex-  
hausted the enthusiasm and means avail-  
able for such a purpose. They thought once  
in a decade is as often as Russia could  
afford to participate in these shows. Further  
what was explained that the invitation was  
not one for which the nation proposed to  
be responsible, the Russian authorities  
declined altogether to have anything to do  
with it.

Don Julian de Zuleta, who was re-elected  
president of the Spanish Club the other  
day, is a millionaire and the most powerful  
man on the island of Cuba. He has four  
estates worth \$6,000,000, besides other prop-  
erty. He is at the head of the slave-holding  
interests, and directs all his efforts and the  
machinery under his control to avert a cat-  
astrophe to his interests like the abolition  
of slavery. The Spanish Club controls an  
army of soldiers in its interest, and con-  
stitutes the strongest bulwark which the in-  
surgents will have to overcome, and an  
obstacle to foreign intervention in behalf of  
the "patriots."

Both the British parliament and the  
French assembly have passed the "channel  
tunnel bill." Its projectors expect to go  
ahead and satisfy themselves of the feasi-  
bility of cutting the tunnel. The originators  
of the project are a number of promi-  
nent Frenchmen of wealth who are backed by  
the Northern railway of France. In En-  
gland a co-operative organization has been  
started to advance the project. These two  
organizations, representing the two coun-  
tries, have proposed to expend in prelimi-  
nary tests \$400,000 on the English coast and  
\$1,000,000 on the French coast. No au-  
thentic estimate of the cost has been made,  
but it can be until after these experimental  
trials.

The New York Herald had Fernando  
Wood interviewed at Long Branch, and he  
disposed of the speakership as follows:  
"I really know nothing about the project,"  
said Mr. Wood. "I have been rusticated all  
the summer in quiet nooks and corners  
where such questions are unheard. As for  
myself, I regard the position at this time as  
being one of great responsibility, since  
the next session of congress is the advance  
guard of the democratic party in its march  
to reclaim power in the nation. I have no  
special wish to resume that responsibility,  
still less should I think of shrinking from  
it should my political friends think proper  
to assign it to me. The gentlemen spoken of  
for the position are all honorable and  
capable, and would, doubtless, perform their  
duties acceptably. I have heard a great  
deal of talk about the result being a cer-  
tainty for this or that candidate, but that I  
know to be an idle rumor."

THE BAKER CASE.

The speedy result of this case is a  
triumph of English justice, and a vindica-  
tion of English courts. The indecent  
assault on Miss Dickinson, in a railway  
carriage, was committed on the 17th of  
June, and on the 23rd of July the trial  
came on, and conviction speedily fol-  
lowed. Baker was sentenced to pay  
heavy fines and suffer twelve months  
imprisonment, and he has since been  
dismissed from the army in which he had  
won a high rank by service in two arduous  
African campaigns. These facts show two  
things: First, the speedy administration of  
justice to criminal cases, in which re-  
spect English courts far excel ours. Sec-  
ondly, a healthy public sentiment that  
ensures the punishment of a man, re-  
gardless of his rank, wealth or social  
position.

Col. Baker's army record has scarcely  
been equalled in British history. He was  
regarded as the best light infantry  
officer in the service. He had an aris-  
tocratic connection. He was a late  
aide-de-camp to the Prince of Wales, and  
is, for aught we know, for the heir ap-  
parent is not very particular in the selec-  
tion of his intimate friends. Baker had  
wealth and the most powerful friends  
at his command. He had the ablest and  
keenest counsel in the kingdom in his  
employ. And yet in less than six weeks  
he was thrust from the aristocratic clubs  
of London into a felon's cell. Let us not  
denounce British justice hereafter. Let  
us be satisfied that it has done its duty.

own eyes. Justice is neither speedy nor  
sure in this country; and to this fact is  
due the greater prevalence of crime.  
Baker's removal made the strongest ap-  
peal for a postscript of the trial, on the  
ground that he could not secure an  
impartial and efficient jury. He applied to  
two judges, and both refused to inter-  
fere. And yet it was only an indecent  
assault. The young lady suffered no  
injury beyond the injuries to her feelings.  
But, says the London Times, "a girl must  
be made as safe in a railway carriage as in  
her father's house."

It is proper to say in explanation that  
English cars are cut up into little com-  
partments that hold from four to eight  
persons each, and that those compart-  
ments do not communicate with each  
other. When Miss Dickinson, who for-  
tunately had wealthy and influential  
friends, was forced to leave her com-  
partment to escape Baker's insults, she  
was compelled to ride for several miles  
on the railway, and she was not until she  
was outside of the carriage.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A noticeable change has taken place  
this season in summer travel. The Vir-  
ginia Springs and the famous watering  
places in the northern states formerly  
absorbed the wealth, fashion and culture  
of the south—that is, of those whose  
houses are a little hotter in the summer  
season than is pleasant or desirable.  
A few old politicians still go, it is true,  
to the old White Sulphur, and a few  
bearers of phreatic purses go still further  
north; but much the largest part of the  
summer's cruise stops this side of the  
Virginia line. Some of the towns that  
used to be the resorts of the wealthy  
along the towering mountains of North  
Carolina, have been stopped by the  
picturesque scenery of east Tennessee.  
But a considerable number, prompted no  
doubt by a touch of Sir John Franklin  
in their natures, took the Air-Line route  
to hunt out the beauties and glories of  
the, to them, unexplored northeastern  
section of Georgia.

Our mountain counties are full  
of pleasant, sensible, cultivated people, who,  
so every report says, are vastly pleased  
with their choice. And well they may  
be, for it is a grand section, and needs only  
to become known to become the most  
popular summer section in the whole  
world. "There are more people," says  
the Gainesville Southern, "visiting north-  
east Georgia than has ever been known  
before. All the prominent points are  
crowded with visitors. The people of  
Georgia are in the highest health, and  
in the confines of their own state; witness  
the beauties of her valleys and cat-  
scares—the grandeur of her mountains and  
waterfalls. There is no section of coun-  
try which presents so varied and invit-  
ing scenes as this; and all who wish to  
have a pleasant time, live well and re-  
generate their health, should come among  
us. The latest string is upon the  
outside, and all are welcome."

These people will go  
to the mountains, and the new regions  
they have conquered, and if our friends  
up the Air-Line are wise they will pre-  
pare for an invasion next season, that in  
numbers will be like the coming of the  
locusts. The mountain counties are now  
squarely in the field as summer resorts,  
and we are glad of it, both on their ac-  
count and on account of the increased  
health and pleasure that the lowlanders  
will find there.

THE RATE OF TAXATION.

We observe that this subject is attract-  
ing some attention, and some of our  
editorial brethren, no doubt from want  
of a proper understanding of the matter,  
are making statements and drawing con-  
clusions that have no foundation in fact.  
We see it alleged that the state taxes are  
higher this year than they were in 1874,  
and the ground for this opinion is that  
the present assessment is five mills on the  
dollar, while last year it was but four.  
Both of these statements—the premise  
and the conclusion—are wrong in point  
of fact. Instead of being greater, taxes  
to be paid by the people to the state this  
year are less than they were in 1874,  
and the assessments for both years are  
exactly the same, to-wit, five mills.  
The difference lies only in the mode of  
statement. Last year the assessment was  
four mills for general purposes, and one  
mill as a special tax to meet the interest  
on the Nutting bond. The same pur-  
pose existed this year, but in an-  
nouncing the assessment both in and  
out were included in the single state-  
ment of five mills, or one-half of one per  
cent. *ad valorem*.

The people will actually pay less taxes  
to the state this year than last, from the  
simple fact that while the amount of  
assessment remains as it was last year,  
by reason of a considerable reduction in  
the amount of taxable property solvent,  
and of property exempted by the legisla-  
ture at its last session, there has been a  
considerable shrinking of the taxable  
values of the state.

We repeat that the idea of a heavier  
tax this year than last, is wholly erro-  
neous, as is clearly shown above, and we  
trust the press of the state will make the  
necessary correction.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SPECIMEN OF THE  
PARAGRAPH FLOW THROUGH THE COUNTRY,  
inspired by such papers as issued by the  
CONSTITUTION a few weeks since. We  
clip from a Memphis journal:

Atlanta is going ahead in a way that is  
credible to the enterprising spirit of its  
people. When Sherman passed through  
this city, he was met by a large number  
of people, and he was told that the popu-  
lation of Atlanta was about 4,000 in-  
habitants. To-day it numbers nearly  
40,000 souls; its business houses, hotels  
and residences are a credit to any city  
of great liberality. They claim to have  
control of the country, and they are not  
wasting their calculations upon it in  
regard to Atlanta's further advancement.  
"That good government, railroads and  
selling cheap, and advertising our ad-  
vance to the world, having built up a popu-  
lation of 40,000, we will build up still further." Why is  
it Memphis cannot "follow suit?"

THE NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE IS THE  
largest in the Methodist church, having a  
membership of 61,683. The North Caro-  
lina conference comes next, with 59,  
496. The South Georgia membership is  
27,847. The total number of preachers in  
the church is 8,841; number of members,  
702,924; increase over 1873, 37,375.

GLORIOUS OLD BILL ALLEN OF OHIO!  
Stranger things have happened political-  
ly in this country than a tidal wave lift-  
ing Bill Allen over Ohio and into the  
presidential chair. The enthusiasm for  
him in the "Buckeye State" is at fever  
heat.

When the news of Andrew Johnson's  
death flashed over the wires, we hurried  
about to Greenville to report the last  
scene and funeral services. There he  
was Copeland, whose conduct was  
such as to provoke the severest scrutiny  
of criticism. Hence, upon reading in  
the Constitution, as reproduced, from  
the Baltimore Gazette, the detailed ras-  
calities in the unprecedented career of a  
man now styling himself among other  
names, the Rev. Mr. Copeland, our re-  
porter was satisfied that the two were  
one and the same person. The Consti-  
tution announced its belief of the fact,  
and the result led to the exposure of the  
villain as detailed in another column.  
Hanging would almost be too good for  
this man, and every decent community  
ought to be made speedily too hot for  
him.

GOVERNOR SMITH.

Considerable speculation has arisen  
lately as to the political aspirations of  
Gov. Smith, and we are no little vexed  
with enquiries on the subject both ver-  
bally and by letter. While we have no  
information direct, we are ourselves sat-  
isfied that the governor is in the hands  
of the people. He will run if they say so.

At any rate, we think he will be counted  
in the race, for if he does not actively  
seek a nomination, he will not object to  
being taken up if he is needed. We again  
repeat that this is simply our own opin-  
ion, but we believe it is about the gener-  
al opinion of even ordinary observers of  
the signs of the times. This materially  
affects the complexion of the gubernator-  
ial prospect, for the governor has a host  
of friends in every section of the state.

SWINDLER ARRESTED.

OWEN, August 17.—Alexander  
Treat, a three thousand  
dollar swindler, was reported  
drowned by two companions, has been  
arrested.

RACES.

SARATOGA, August 17.—Brigand won  
a race of 1½ miles, time 1:56½. Nettie  
Norton won a 1¼ mile race, time 3:38.  
The other races were won by the same  
two horses, time 3:54.

EDWIN BOOTH.

POINT CHESTER, N. Y., August 17.—  
Edwin Booth was thrown from his car-  
riage, and he is now in a critical con-  
dition. He will be as good as new in a  
few weeks.

ASSESSMENTS OF PROPERTY.

BOSTON, August 17.—Assessments of  
the city of Boston, a gain in real estate of  
\$1,500,000; loss of personal property  
\$3,500,000. A tax levy reduced 12½ per  
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